FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1838. [NO. 1097.]

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
y Edward J. Hale,
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RTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged

ers to the Editor must be post paid.

DAVID SHAW

st received, by the Steam Boat Henri-
the following articles, which he offers
ASH, viz:—

sins,	Scotch Barley,
l Almonds,	Fresh Lime Juice,
s and Filberts,	Do. Lemon Sirup,
owders,	Madeira Wine,
Snuff,	Port do,
do.	Cogniac Brandy,
Water Crack-	Jamaica Rum,
	Holland Gin, &c. &c.

erille, June 6, 1838. 96-3w

e of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
rt of Equity, Spring Term, 1838.
RIGINAL BILL OF INJUNCTION.
Reuben Henry,
vs.
thony Williams and John Taylor.
aring to the satisfaction of the Court, that
Taylor, one of the defendants in the a-
, resides beyond the limits of this State:
efore *Ordered*, That publication be made
yetteville Observer, for six successive
r the said John Taylor to be and appear
e Honorable the Judge of our next Court
, to be held for the County of Anson, at
House in Wadesborough, on the second
n September next, then and there to
swer, or demur, to complainant's Bill,
Judgment pro confesso will be taken a-
, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.
, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Mas-
r said Court of Equity, at Office, in
rough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D.
in the 62d year of American Indepen-

WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

Notice.

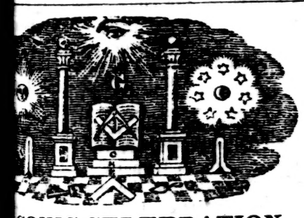
ubscriber wishes to employ a Lady as a
te Instructress in his family, capable of
Music, Drawing and Painting, Geogra-
lish Grammar and Arithmetic. For one
fied, a salary of $300 and board will be
W. F. LEAK.
am, Richmond County, N. C., } 96-2m.
, 1838. }

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Subscriber informs the public and her
ds, that her Establishment at SHOCCO
S was opened for the reception and ac-
tion of visiters, on the first day of June,
She deems it almost unnecessary to say
as regards the healthfulness of the wa-
Springs, as they have been so frequent-
ans of restoring to health many of the
able members of society, and their med-
erties have been so frequently tested by
n and Physicians of first rate talents in
try.
aleigh and Gaston Rail Road runs within
of the Springs, and the Cars will pass
the fourth of July next; and, for the ac-
tion of visiters, the Subscriber will regu-
a hack from the Depot at Twitty's to the

ANN JOHNSON.
n Co, N. C., June 3, 1838. 96 6w

There will be a Ball and Party at the
n the 6th and 7th of July, commemora-
e passage of the Train on the first fifty
the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.



SONIC CELEBRATION.

24th of JUNE being the Anniversary of
John the Baptist (and the Sabbath day)
bers of Columbus Lodge, No. 102, have
n celebrate the 23d, (Saturday) accord-
e ancient customs of the fraternity; also
e corner stone of their Hall. It is there-
nestly requested that the members favor
ion with a punctual attendance. The Rev.
Dowd, an eminently distinguished bro-
n consented to deliver a public address
le to the ceremonies of the day.
ren at a distance are respectfully invited
d and cheerfully participate with us in the
ion.

JAMES N. CROSBY,
Secretary of Columbus Lodge.
orough, May 27, 1838. 96 1f23.

Just Received,
BASKETS CHAMPAGNE WINE,
0 Qr. casks Marseilles Madeira do,
0 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
8, 1838. 92tf

tice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Or four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road ence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus, Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock ges unsurpassed by any line in the South- ntry. Great care has been observed in ction of Drivers on this line, and none but nd most experienced men have been em . Passengers who avail themselves of the unity of taking this line of Stages, can be ely assured of more comfort and expedition, n any other line now in operation between a and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.
tgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

L KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

W. R. SCOTT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OFFERS his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be found at the Lafayette Hotel.—He has a very fine collection of natural Teeth.
He has a fine collection of Mineral Teeth, and all the improvements that have been made in inserting them on gold plate.
May 29, 1838. 95tf

FOR SALE.
50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME.
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
May 28, 1838. 95tf

Missouri Harmony.
A LARGE supply just received. Also, Crockett's Free and Easy Song Book; American Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Hieroglyphical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi and Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Rich Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Portfolio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.
E. J. HALE.
May 29.

Trustee's Sale.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, on the 27th of February, 1838, by Carter T. Baughan, Attorney of John M. Jarrott, for purposes therein mentioned, I will offer at Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 18th of June, at 12 o'clock, (M.) one Road WAGON and TEAM, fitted out ready for the Road, with Cloth, &c.
Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery.
C. J. ORRELL, Trustee.
May 29, 1838. 95ts

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—
Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.
Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSA PARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.
T. J. JORDAN.
August 18. 2tf

GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,
HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public that the Bridge over the Roanoke and twelve miles of their Road being finished and in daily use, for the transportation of persons and produce, they now form, since the completion of the Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, a continuous line of railway communication from Littleton to the North. In the course of a few weeks, about 30 miles more of their Rail Road will be ready, when a Locomotive will daily leave Chalk Level (Henderson Depot) for the North, instead of Littleton as at present.
This is the Great mail route, and the different Rail Road Companies now run their daily mail line from Littleton to New York in 39 hours running time, or including all stoppages in less than 48 hours, without the loss of a single night's sleep.
Travellers from Greensborough, Salisbury and the West are informed that, by taking this route they will reach Washington City 24 hours ahead of any other line, avoiding at the same time about 200 miles of Staging and the loss of two night's sleep.
This is the pleasantest and most expeditious route to the Virginia Springs. A first rate line of Coaches is kept up from Littleton through to Raleigh, where the main Western line intersects it and where it unites with the great Southern mail line to Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta and Charleston.
Raleigh, May 12, 1838. 95-tf A.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.
Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!
Raleigh, September 21, 1836.
I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.
LEWIS HOLLOMAN.
A fresh supply of the above article just received by
E. J. HALE.

Notice.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by David Carver, on the 4th instant, for certain purposes therein stated, I am authorized to collect all Accounts and Notes due the said Carver. This is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle the same with me, without delay, or it will be necessary to place their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
WALTER DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1838. 92-6w

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Notice.
THE Subscriber has procured from Mr. E. L. Winslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wellington, of the best blooded short-horn Durham species. He is not yet two years old, and for size and beauty exceeds any animal of the kind ever raised in this part of the country. He needs only to be seen to be admired. Those who are desirous of improving the breed of their Cattle, or raising first rate Milch Cows, have an opportunity of doing so, by sending their Cows to my Plantation, and paying me $3 for each one they send.
A. BAILEY.
May 23, 1838. 94 3m
N. B.—Those persons who send their servants with Cows, are requested to charge them not to leave open any of my gates. A. B.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity.)
Catharine Munroe and Alex'r McRae, by his Guardian Christopher Munroe. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*
PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,
500 acres of Land, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining the lands of Daniel Baker, John McColl, and others.
100 acres, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining or near the above.
50 acres, lying on the South side of Little Rockfish.
A Saw Mill seat, on Little Rockfish Creek, with water and timber privileges.
Timber privileges on one hundred acres.
A Mill seat on the Horse-pen Branch.
Timber privileges on fifty acres, lying on Rockfish and Beaver Creeks.
TERMS.—A credit of six months;—Bond with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
May 11, 1838. 93ts.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity.)
Nathan King and Mary J. King, by her Guardian James McKethan, } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*
PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term, 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,
197 acres of Land,
Lying and being in the County of Cumberland, adjoining the lands of John McNeill, John Dew, and others, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
May 11, 1838. 93ts.

Limestone Springs, S. C.
THIS healthy and agreeable Watering Place, established by an association of gentlemen, not for private gain, but to promote the prosperity of the State, by arresting the current of Northern travel, which has annually carried away hundreds of thousands of her wealth to enrich other communities, will be prepared the ensuing season to accommodate 300 persons, in a style of comfort not surpassed by any similar establishment in the United States. The main brick building will contain upwards of 100 bed-rooms, besides an extensive drawing-room, dining room, and ball-room Two wooden houses and a number of cabins suitable for families are also provided. A piano and billiard table will be furnished for the amusement and recreation of the visiters; and the ball-room, with a suitable band of music, will be always at their service. The main Spring is of delightful limestone water, which has proved highly beneficial to dyspeptics. It is enclosed in marble, and adjoins an open portico, 50 feet long and 26 wide, provided with seats, and well shaded by a deep and beautiful grove. An elegant Bathing House, with two pools walled up with marble, with a sufficient number of dressing apartments, is also contiguous to the Spring. The very best supplies have been provided, and first-rate cooks engaged; and the rates of boarding will be very moderate, as the following table will show:

Boarding, for a less time than 4 weeks, per week,	$6 00
Boarding, for a longer time than 4 weeks, per week,	5 00
Boarding, for a less time than one week, per day,	1 00
Boarding for children, at the first table, full price.	
Boarding for children, at the second table, half price.	
Boarding for servants, half price.	
Horses, for less than a week, per day,	62½
do for less than 4 weeks, do	50
do over 4 weeks, per week,	2 50

J. W. CLARK,
Superintendent of the Limestone Springs Co.
May 12. 93-tIJ'ly.

NEW GOODS.
I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*
DRY GOODS,
Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT.
Also, a heavy Stock of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,
Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.
Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Notice.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Lewis Jones, Jr. on the 2d inst., for certain purposes therein stated, I am authorized to collect all the Accounts and Notes due the said concern. This is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle the same with me, without delay, or it will be necessary to place their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
P. TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1838.

Wrapping Paper.
100 Reams for sale low by
E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by
E. J. HALE.
Also, just received,
BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
May 8, 1838.

State of North Carolina.
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.
Rhoda Sinclair, *vs.* Elam Williams and Nancy his wife, Wm. McNeil and Sarah his wife, and Calvin R. Sinclair. } *Petition for Dower.*
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants William McNeil and Sarah his wife, and Calvin R. Sinclair, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a public Newspaper, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Norfleet Drew Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1838.
[92] N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

SUMMARY JUSTICE OF OLDEN TIME.

In the early settlement of the Colony of Connecticut, about the year 1642, under the administration of Edward Hopkins, who for several years was Governor of the Colony, a law was passed by the General Court, as it was then called, prohibiting the killing of deer during those months in the year in which they were poor and of little or no value; and subjecting the offender to the penalty of a fine of forty shillings, "one moiety whereof to be paid to the treasurer of the town wherein the offence shall be committed, and the moiety to him who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect. And in case the delinquent shall neglect or refuse to pay such fine, he shall be publicly whipped on the naked body, not exceeding 20 stripes."

Sometime in the month of April, a month in which the law forbade the killing of deer, one of the Governor's neighbors called on him and stated that a buck, for a length of time had been in the habit of feeding on a field of wheat near his house, belonging to him, and had become fat—praying his Excellency, under the circumstances, to give him permission to kill the deer. The Governor replied, "I possess no authority by which I can dispense with the law—it would be of evil tendency and by no means admissible." The applicant urged his suit by informing the Governor that he was poor, had a family of small children—that although it was out of the season for killing deer, yet the buck had fattened upon his property, and it would be a great favor to have permission to kill it. "I cannot," replied the Governor, firmly, "permit any one, under any circumstances whatever, to violate the law—if you *should* proceed to kill the deer, have you any reason to suppose any one would feel disposed to prosecute?" "I have one neighbor," replied the applicant, naming him, "who like myself is poor, and who frequently kills deer himself contrary to the law, though nobody complains of him—this neighbor, I have reason to fear, would prosecute for the benefit of that part of the penalty to which he would be entitled by the statute." "But," said the Governor, "in case you *should* kill the deer—though remember, I give you no permission to do it, would it not be advisable for you to make a present to that neighbor of a quarter of the venison to secure his friendship and silence?" Upon this, the applicant, without pressing his Excellency farther, made his bow and retired.

About three weeks after this, the neighbor who had been named, called upon the Governor, made complaint, and demanded a warrant against one of his neighbors for killing a deer contrary to the law. "What evidence," asked the Governor, "have you in support of your complaint?" "Why," replied the complainant, "he told me himself he killed the deer, and more than that, he gave me a quarter of the venison."—"Indeed!" said the Governor, "and how did you find it? was it eatable at this time of the year?" "O yes, Sir," replied the complainant, "it was really fat—we have had an open winter, you know Sir, and the deer has fed on a field of wheat belonging to the man that killed it, and was as fat as deer usually are in the fall of the year." Upon this disclosure of facts, the Governor suggested to the complainant whether it would not be better to let the thing pass off without any prosecution. "You ought to consider," said he, "we are here in a new country—provisions are scarce—many of us experience great difficulties in sustaining our families—you are not insensible that the reason and object of the law were to prevent the destruction of the deer during the season in which they are poor, and not fit to be eaten—you say this venison was fat, and had become so by feeding on the wheat of the neighbor who killed it. In addition to this, you acknowledge he gave you a quarter of the venison. Now, under all these circumstances, would it not be considered unreasonable, and even ungrateful, to insist on prosecuting this neighbor, who, by your own account, has been so kind to you?"

But notwithstanding these suggestions, this second Shylock continued to press his suit, observing to the Governor, "I know my rights, sir,—I know I am entitled to one half of the legal penalty—I also know, sir, you are sworn to maintain and execute the law—you cannot, you dare not disallow my complaint and deny me the benefit of the law!" The complaint was filed, a warrant issued upon it, and the delinquent was arrested and brought before the court, and upon being put to plead to the matters charged in the complaint, pleaded 'Guilty.'

As soon as the Governor had pronounced the sentence of the law upon him, the delinquent in a mild but firm tone of voice replied, "situated as I am, I cannot undertake to pay the fine of forty shillings—I feel unwilling to starve my wife and children by shunning my back from the lash of the whip—I shall offer it as a satisfaction in lieu of the fine." The Governor accordingly made out and delivered to the constable the warrant of execution—a knowledge of the proceedings had roused a spirit of indignation among the neighbors against the prosecutor, and had brought them together to attend and hear the trial. The delinquent presented his naked back to the officer, observing to him that it would be unnecessary to tie his hands, as he should neither make resistance nor attempt to escape. The constable tied a light tow string to the end of a short stick and began to perform his duty, by strokes more suitable to brush away flies than to inflict pain upon the back of a criminal. The Governor, who stood by with his law book under his arm, counted for the constable; and as soon as *ten* were numbered, cried out, 'stop, sir, let us see how the law reads!' Then opening the book, read "the other moiety to him who shall sue for and prosecute the same to effect." "This prosecutor is entitled to one-half of the penalty—take him and bestow upon him the remaining ten stripes."

"O, but stop a little," said he, starting back, "touch me if you dare! Why, I have not been tried—you can't whip *me*," and made some attempt to escape. But the bystanders, regarding the command of the Gov. more than the remonstrances of the complainant, instantly laid hands upon him not in the most tender and delicate manner, and having bared his back, and by the assistance of cords placed him in a posture of hugging a tree, made room for the approach of the officer. The tow string was now exchanged for a good and efficient horsewhip—'Mr. Constable,' said the Governor, "you are acquainted with the circumstances attending this case—I hope you will perform your duty faithfully."

"Yes, please your Excellency," replied the constable, "I think I know my duty, and I *guess* I shall discharge it to the satisfaction of all present, with the exception of one only. I have already executed one sentence according to *law*—this I intend to execute according to *law and equity both.*"

By the time the ten stripes were all told, the sufferer's back exhibited ample testimony of the indignant feelings of the spectator, and presented a durable *sarcographic* record of the prompt administration of Summary Justice. SEVENTY-SIX.

LOOSENING OF COLLARS.

The last month or two has not only shown a great falling off in the popularity of the administration, but very singular and curious quarrels and differences among those who still resolutely adhere to it. In Congress where the power of the President has been most manifest, there have been repeated cases of non-compliance with his wishes on the strictest party measures, and several instances of *bolting* from the track marked out by the leaders in both Houses.

The Sub-Treasury Bill was killed by some ten or a dozen of the President's friends in the Senate, and was shamed to death in the House. A resolution favorable to the business interest of the country, and proposing a change in the financial policy of the administration was offered in the House by Mr. Hamer, a leading man in the party, and in spite of Mr. Cambreleng found favor with many others. Notwithstanding the party majorities in both Houses, the Treasury has been suffered to run empty, and the measure of re-issuing Treasury notes is only carried by the Speaker's casting vote. Meanwhile the first Lord of the Treasury in the Senate, is complaining that the House sends up no revenue bills, and proposing to sell the bonds of the Bank, while at the same moment the Globe is depreciating the credit of the Bank, and of course the value of those bonds. We pause a moment to compare this movement about the bonds with what might have been the state of things under other auspices. When the late Bank was in operation, the Government received annually about a *a half a million of dollars* in dividends on its stock, no small sum for these days of re-issued Treasury notes.—Besides, these bonds were given two years ago upon a mutual valuation of the Government stock at about eleven or twelve per cent. above par, while at this time the stock of the new Bank is selling at one hundred and *twenty*, a difference which the people have to lose.

To return: Mr. Clay offered a week or two since, a Resolution to favor the people in making payments to the Government, and permitting the receipt of notes of sound Banks. Mr. Wright has presented a long Report against the Resolution, but almost identical with the appearance of that Report, a Resolution very similar to the first branch of Mr. Clay's is offered in the House, by no less a personage than *Mr. Boon*, generally regarded as one of the stauncheest collar men in his party; and this Resolution is favored by a powerful *majority*, though not by the two-thirds necessary to take it up. Think of Mr. Clay and Mr. Boon acting together, and Wright and Cambreleng opposing both!

Now what do these things mean? What state of affairs do they show? Simply—*chaos come again!* The party breaking up; a pervading distrust of their own doctrines; ill-joined elements falling asunder; and that confusion approaching and in fact already come, when the country demands the services of honest patriots to restore order and prosperity.—*Kennebec Journal.*

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

A writer in the New York Evening Post, (Mr. Van Buren's leading New York paper,) adverting to the probability of Mr. Clay's nomination for the Presidency, says: "All the voters in my house, Whigs though we be, have resolved that we will not vote for a man for President, who is a Slaveholder. My opinion is, that the Abolitionists generally will act in the same way." He adds, if the Whigs "do not put in nomination a *real* son of liberty for President, they will lose my vote, and the votes of hundreds of thousands of men, who are for liberty in the abstract, and also in reality." We commend this fact to the special attention of those who have so often asserted that the Whigs of the North and the Abolitionists are identified.

We subjoin another fact, affording proof equally strong, of the malignity of such an insinuation:

For some time past, the Abolitionists have been busily at work upon Connecticut. A high-handed attempt was made the other day in the Whig Legislature of that State to alter the elective franchise, by allowing *negroes* to vote. And what was the result? Why this Legislature, which had just refused to elect a Van Buren Senator, voted the proposition down by a vote of 165 to 33!

And yet, in the teeth of "facts" of this kind, which are constantly occurring, the Van Buren party cease not to stigmatize the Northern Whigs as Abolitionists. The wise regulations of our laws, and the usages of society, teach, that wherever a witness is personally interested, that interest either invalidates his testimony, or places it in such a questionable shape as to entitle it to but little, if any belief. We also discover agreeably to the rules of evidence, that if a witness testifies under the influence of strong prejudices against one of the parties, his testimony must be received with much allowance, if credence be given to any part of it. Agreeably to this standard of evidence, ought those who daily prefer charges against Mr. Clay and the Whig party, supported alone by their own evidence, to be believed, when it is known they are testifying under the influence of feelings of such marked violence, that a sworn umpire would discard it, lest truth should be sacrificed in the gust of passion?—*Raleigh Register.*

It is a long time since we have heard any thing of any moment from the "Sub-Treasury," "Independent Treasury," "Reformed Treasury" project. Which of these titles the scheme bore at the latest intelligence, we have not the means of knowing. But it appears to have gone to sleep with all three of them on its unfortunate head; and whether it will ever awake again, is more than we are disposed even to conjecture.

But we should like to know, whether the administration intend to let Congress adjourn, and leave them in their present forlorn predicament as it concerns money.—They have, by the hardest, carried a bill through, authorizing them to re-issue ten millions of Treasury Notes. But what will this be among such a flock of vultures as are hovering over the capitol, or have already alighted within its walls? If there is not something in the act, which will authorize them to keep the mill going, ten millions will last but a very little time.—Whoever will read Mr. Bond's speech, will see that a few millions of dollars will go but a little way to satisfy the cravings of such an army of blood-suckers as hang upon the government. The expenditures from the Treasury are ramified to such a degree, that nobody can be surprised to find, especially during such a time of scarcity as the present, a lack of pecuniary means to satisfy the greedy appetites of Loco Foco patriots.

Connecticut Courant.

Real Democracy.—Mr. John Van Buren, son of the President, has gone to England to witness the Coronation of her Majesty, Queen Victoria! We hope for the best, but we greatly fear the effect of this intelligence upon the sensitive nerves of certain members of the "Democratic Party."—*Ral. Reg.*

In Peace prepare for War.—The wife of Mr. B. F. Cannon of New Salem, on Tuesday night, May 8th, presented her husband with four small cannons or swivels. We understand this fine little park of artillery is in good serviceable trim. Mrs. C. deserves an appointment in the Springfield Armory.—*Barre Gazette.*

Two of the provisions which Mr. Clay proposes to engraft in the charter of the new Bank, that requiring publicity in the affairs of the Bank, and that prohibiting foreigners from holding stock—meet two of the most popular objections to the late "Monster." We fear there will be a famine among the demagogues.—*Rich. Whig.*

O! the Monster.—We learn from a Western paper, that a large hog rushed into a Printing Office, capsized two of the *devils*, rooted a form into *pie*, grunted defiance at the compositor, and then, as they say in the West, *absquatulated.*

'Why, mother, almost every word in John's letter is spelt wrong. You would not have me marry such a man, surely.'

'La, Sal! I suppose that's the way to spell in the town where he lives. They have different fashions to us in every thing."

A Sign.—The New York Evening Star of Monday, contains a call for a public meeting in that city of the friends of Mr. Clay, to which there are attached sixteen columns of names!

The Memphis Inquirer very justly remarks, "wherever elections have been held within the last 12 months, *you may find Van Buren presses for sale.*"

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

No. 2.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Editor: In my last essay I stated that the reckoning of our State Finances was not completed therein, and I would resume it this week. How gratified I should feel if I could know that my effort to rouse the people to an examination of State Affairs, had even induced the readers of your paper to attempt for themselves a finishing of the estimate. But I fear, of those who took the trouble to read my last communication, few have "cared for these things;" and none of them enough to carry them further than a shrewd guess about "*who is Mentor?*" "what man is so silly as to labor on these things?" And very probably, they who have settled my real name in their own minds, will charitably set to work, in devising some imputation of a selfish or a sinister design in me.

But I had rather endure false charges which I can easily out-live, (if I live long,) and which none will credit after I die, (should I die soon,) than not stir their indolence into activity. If the people can be started into active thought in these matters, they will soon take a proper direction.—The evil in our State is, that "*they will not consider!*"

I shewed, in my last, that the State will soon have a clear income of $145,000—over and beyond the ordinary expenses of the government. That she has a fund, well-invested, of nearly *Two Millions*, and *owes no man any thing*. The precise sum is $1,956,400.

In addition to these resources, she will come into possession of the Indian Lands next year. The Cherokees have ceded them; they are to leave them in 1838; our officers are now engaged in surveying them for sale, and, by a law of the last Assembly, they will be exposed to sale. I doubt the policy of our legislation on this subject; but that is foreign to the question in hand. These lands are variously estimated from 500,000 dollars to 600,000 dollars. I shall avoid the charge of extravagance, by adopting the least sum. This sum being also permanently invested by the State, will yield 6 per cent. or 18,000 dollars per year. Thereby increasing our permanently invested funds to the sum of $2,256,400, and the annual income of the State to $163,000, and the State out of debt!

In the hands of wise and prudent legislators, this will be a fund of blessings to the State and all her people. Unwisely administered, it will be a curse, a bitter curse. Then let us watch every tendency to extravagant follies; but be careful to discriminate between the vice of extravagance and the virtue of enlightened liberality.—We may differ upon the question of divorcing the Banks from the General Government, but no patriot can refuse to aid in divorcing our domestic financial questions, in the State, from national politics. Otherwise, it must soon happen that a legislator will do nothing for North Carolina; or he may squander our treasures in idle and ill-digested plans of sectional improvements, or suffer them to lie idle, and be of no avail; provided he thinks with one party that Mr. Van Buren is a magician, and curses Gen. Jackson's administration; and with the other party, provided he is for Van Buren, and gives due praise to General Jackson. I am for giving to national politics its full share of influence in national councils. I don't insist upon its having no weight even in State elections. But I do and will protest against its swallowing up the State and all her *interests*. State Rights and State interests are so intimately blended, that a total neglect of the former will certainly destroy all of the latter; and tend more to consolidation, than all other existing causes combined. In passing, I have barely thrown out this remark for the "State Rights party" to consider.

There is another general remark that I must be allowed to make here. The reform of our Constitution promised to destroy the old local party divisions of *East* and *West*. Would that it may be so. The great danger we have to encounter is *log-rolling* legislation—a system by which public money is squandered, through the combined strength of *minorities*. For example:—"You vote for *my* project that *you* don't approve, and I'll vote for *your* project that *I* don't approve." The parent of this system is local or *sectional party spirit*, and every patriot is bound to his country, to destroy forever this mother of evil.

In the foregoing exhibition of North Carolina's funds and income, I have omitted the cash balances in the Treasury. I have not counted the sum of $18,300, which has just been paid by the old State Bank, as a final dividend on its stock. I have also omitted the sum of nearly 20,000 dollars, which it is supposed the State will receive in a few weeks, as her final dividend on Stock held in the old Newbern Bank. I refer to them to convince you that I have not been one-sided or careless in these estimates. I omit them, that they who are never contented at any thing which exhibits a prosperous result for the State—unless it happened to be a result produced by *them*—may be indulged with a few rich crumbs, which may be disposed of before their *grumbling* humor assails my calculations. These *Grumbletonians* (a pretty strong party in North Carolina!) are required, therefore, to take notice of these omissions, when they are attacking these results.

I eschew national politics in this discussion, and therefore I am not undertaking to determine whether it is *right* or *wrong*, but whether it be the one or the other, I believe the Fourth Instalment of what is called the Surplus Money of the United States, will be paid notwithstanding its late suspension. Partizans oftentimes, in their zeal to defeat opponents, or to promote their friends, make false impressions on the public mind. I will state the facts, and the people can tell better if my opinion is probably right or wrong.

Congress passed a law to deposite the surplus money of the United States with the States, and ordered it to be paid over in 4 quarterly instalments. The 1st, 2d and 3d were paid. A general derangement of money matters occurred before October, at which time the Fourth Instalment was to have been paid. Congress met in September, when, 1st—they refused to repeal the law; 2d—they passed An act postponing the payment of the Fourth Instalment; 3d—they thereupon *reconsidered this vote and amended* the Bill, so as to postpone it—not indefinitely—not forever—but till 1st January, 1839. Now what is the fair inference, what the necessary inference from these facts? Every candid man will agree that the inference is this:—The 4th Instalment will be paid (if possible) on 1st January, 1839. But some one will say that Van Buren is opposed to paying it. I will not undertake to dispute this point. *We shall see hereafter if he is.* I doubt it. For the present I remark, that both houses of Congress must be against it, and Mr. Van Buren also, to prevent its payment. For if some law to repeal that which is now in existence, be not passed, the *money must come.* To prevent it, the Senate must agree to a bill repealing it; the House of Representatives must concur in that bill; and Mr. Van Buren must finally ratify it. This could not be done now.—Whether it ought to be so or not I am precluded from discussing—(as it would lead us to national politics.) Ought to be or ought not *to be*—so *it is*, and so it *will be* till 1839.

The amount of this instalment payable to North Carolina, will be about $478,000. This sum prudently invested, will yield not less than $28,000 income. Then the funds of the State, permanently invested, will amount to $2,733,400, and the annual income of the State will be $181,000, over and beyond the expenses of the Government. FREE of DEBT, and nearly *Three Millions of a Permanent Fund*—and $181,000 income!

I have had to deal with *Croakers*. They belong to both political parties in our State, and they croak their complaints or not, as it may operate on others who differ in their national politics, and especially their own elections. I know that they will tell the people to "Take care, for this money will be called for by the General Government," and it is better to keep it close. When did public money stay idle in a public chest? If it is not invested it will be squandered; if invested and the income is not well applied, it will be illy-spent; all experience proves it. Will any respectable politician leave his name for the public, and risk the assertion that the General Government will probably call back the *Deposites?* If he will, I promise to give mine, and meet the question at a proper time, by fair, manly discussion. Let him understand. I don't mean to argue whether Congress *ought* to call back the Deposites.—That I leave to our Congress-men. The question is: *Will they do it?* I answer, No, never!

In the mean time, to give my adversary a topic for his first essay, I propose to him these questions: As the nation stood in need of money at the last session of Congress, and yet Congress did not even propose to recall the Deposites, what makes it probable they will ever do it? Indeed, what does he infer from the fact, that instead of recalling the money, they *passed a law forbidding the Secretary of the Treasury to do it*, without the direction of Congress first given to him to that effect? If these facts do not prove that this money will *never* be recalled, really, it must be confessed, they look very much that way. But I have no fears that any man, who is not accustomed to create shadows of imagination, with which to frighten himself or others, can apprehend a recall of these Deposites.

I have now presented, in a form capable of being understood by every one, a statement of the Funds and immediate resources of the State. They shall be followed by further communications, as my leisure gives me opportunity.

MENTOR.

No. 3.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Editor: I have shewn already that the permanently invested funds of the State are now about Two Millions of Dollars, and her income, beyond the expenses of the Government, is $145,000; that this fund will be increased to near Two Millions and a half, and probably it will soon amount to about Three Millions, and the annual income to $191,000! (By a mistake in my last it is printed 181,000 dollars.)

Away, then, with the miserable deception that the money of the State has been given to the Banks, Rail Roads, &c. If any of your readers have taken a share of Stock in a Bank or a Rail Road Company, do they consider it as a *donation?* On the contrary, it is an investment of their money in the hope of reaping a profit by it. It might as well be affirmed, that if one loan another $100 and take his note, it is a gift. Those who undertake to lead public opinion, are bound to know the difference between a *gift* and an *investment* of public money. If they do not, they are plainly disqualified for the office they assume; if they do, and yet strive to mislead others, they deserve the reprehension of all honest men.

There is no easier task than to find fault with the acts of any administration—State or National. It is like asking questions; infinitely easier than it is to furnish the answers. In my judgment, men of character should set themselves against the habit of mere fault finding; and if they will not, though it may gain a temporary advantage to individual ambition or embittered party spirit, the end of it will be to make our politicians dishonest, and infuse into our statesmen and legislators a degree of timidity, which can never be the instrument of good to the public. I grant that men who seek the favor of the people by decrying others, and making fairer promises, should be held to a strict compliance:—and where they practice *deception* on the *people*, let them be called to account for it; yet a true love of country should prevail over the attempt to reach individuals by reckless assaults upon the interests and policy of a *State*. Let the man who has dealt treacherously, be exposed and condemned; but in order to do this, let there be no rude attack upon the public weal.

For instance: The legislation of our last Assembly has been assailed. I think I can perceive that the real ground of complaint is, that some of the members promised to distribute the "surplus money" amongst the people or the counties; that notwithstanding these promises they failed to do it. If such was the conduct of any of our last Assembly, I do not mean to defend them. I leave them to the tender mercies of those they deceived. But their conduct is no proof that the laws of last Assembly are *unwise*. Their bad faith to their constituents furnishes no ground for exciting prejudice and a clamor—not against them only, but also against the laws passed by a majority. I trust the distinction is too obvious to call for illustration. I desire to see the public mind enlightened by a plain statement of all the facts, and then leave the people to judge whether their servants acted wisely or unwisely.—What, then, are the facts?

1. Our last Assembly met soon after Congress had passed a law for depositing with the States the Surplus money of the Nation. Our share amounted to nearly Two Millions. The Assembly agreed to accept it. The first question is, whether they did right, or whether it would have been better to refuse it?

Public opinion had decided this question, long before the Assembly met. Moreover, if it had been refused, the nation would not have retained the money; for the Act of Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sums refused by any of the other States. All the members of our Assembly voted for the Bill to accept the money, excepting one of the Senators.—(Dr. Hall of Edgecombe.) He dissented, and (as he had a right to do) spread the grounds of his conduct upon the Journals of the Senate. None doubted his honesty; all honored his firmness, though they did not agree in his opinions.

2. It being agreed to accept this money, a question of deep interest was presented next:—What shall be done with it? I do not mean to charge that there were any who feared the responsibility of determining the question. I hope and believe there were not any of that class amongst our legislators. Yet it must occur to every mind, at once, that the best plan for preserving *popularity*, was to vote against all the plans proposed, until a majority passed any of them. If the result proved its wisdom, the people would be satisfied with its fruits—if it turned out to be unpopular, the voters in the minority would be lauded for sagacity, even beyond their merits.

Would it have been wise to do *nothing?* If there was any member of our Assembly in favor of this proceeding, he did not avow it; and certain it is, that he might have subjected himself to very serious suspicions if he had. The money was in the *Banks*, and paid to our State by drafts on the Banks, and for the Legislature to do nothing was to *leave it there.* This would have been equal to a loan of the money to the Banks, *without interest*, till the next meeting of the Assembly—to wit: about two years. Indeed it would have been a handsome present to the Banks! But I presume there is no man who would justify such a procedure.

What, then, was to be done with the money—what was best? This was the anxious inquiry of every member, and the People will be able to determine how far their Representatives acted wisely, when I have laid before them (as I shall do) a connected and unprejudiced statement of what was proposed and rejected, and what was done.

Before I proceed further: Let it be granted that the Assembly acted not so wisely as they might have done. Let it be conceded they might have pursued a plan better calculated to satisfy the public and more acceptable to the people. Still, Congress had forced on them the responsibility of disposing of the question, and if they have done what they thought best for the State; if their legislation has been the result of honest inquiry, anxious study and sincere patriotism—is it generous to condemn them. Much more, is it patriotic to throw difficulties in the way of success to those plans, which their best judgments devised for the interests of the State? Is it patriotic to enlist party spirit and arouse public prejudices against the course already adopted? If those plans which are adopted, were not the best that offered, they are now the settled policy of North Carolina, and to war against their success is to fight against her interests. Whatever difference of opinion existed before they were adopted, none can doubt that it is *now* the interest of all that they should succeed. If any representative of the people has acted contrary to his promises, let him be denounced for his faithfulness. If any have deceived the people, let them be exposed; but do not stir up against these measures the odium that belongs to individual treachery. And above all, let common sense shew to every one how utterly inconsistent it is with true patriotism, to indulge in railings, that are not barely unnecessary, but positively mischievous. If the Acts of our Legislators, on this subject, had violated any fundamental principle; if their progress and success were in themselves an evil; if the very objections to them were, that success in their schemes is injury to the public, I surely, will not deny that resistance is alike rightful and patriotic. But that is not the case here. Let these plans succeed, and all agree that the interests of the State are most essentially promoted.—Do not, then, let any desire of temporary triumph over rivals, allow any one to give aid in the disappointment and defeat of these plans; for in so doing he acts in hostility to the interests of the State and the people of the State.

To protect the people against these selfish attacks by leaders and partizans, is the right, and in some degree, the duty of all. This I shall do; not by abusing these croakers, but by presenting a detailed account of all the facts. I shall avoid all appearance of attack upon those who voted against these laws. They were just as honest as the majority—but not more so. It was a mere difference of opinion, on a question of Finance, and it were folly to quarrel with each other about it—it were unjust if not malicious to impeach the motives of either side. I shall pursue this subject further.

MENTOR.

Four persons, who have been in the employ of the Messrs. Childs as laborers on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, were committed to Jail in Oxford, Granville Co., on Thursday last, charged with attempting to take the life of one of their employers,—Their names are Abbott, McGill, Card, and Pearson.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Election in King George County, Va. where there was a vacancy, has resulted in the choice of Tayloe (Whig) over Hooe (V. B.)—*Ib.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

OHIO ALL RIGHT.

We scarcely know in what terms to express the satisfaction we feel in recording the proceedings of the Great Whig Convention of the State of Ohio, an account of which will be found in our columns to-day. There is no State in the Union, whose voice upon the subject of the next Presidency is entitled to more deference, than the State of Ohio. It has been the hope—we may say, the only hope—of the administration party—that the Whigs of that State might take such a stand in favor of their favorite candidate for the Presidency, as would produce a division in our own ranks. We rejoice to say that this apprehension can no longer be entertained. The convention of the Whigs of that great State has declared in favor of a NATIONAL CONVENTION, and repudiates all idea of separate State action, and pledges the electral voice of Ohio, in behalf of the nominee of the Convention, be he who he may. We have the best reason for knowing, that General Harrison himself, advised and approved this course, and that he will second, as heartily as any other voter in the Union, the choice of the Convention, if it should fall upon another than himself.

We regret that we have not room for the proceedings of this imposing meeting at length.—The following were the officers:

President—ALLEN TRIMBLE.

Vice Presidents—(one from each Congressional District)—Jacob Burnet, Joseph C. Hawkins, J. Fenner, Isaiah Morris, James Pilson, James Rogers, Edward Hamilton, James Kilbourn, Philemon Beecher, Charles Anthony, Wm. B. Hubbard, Josiah S. Copeland, David Spangler, John Fisk, Heman Ovett, Seabury Ford, Robert McElderry, Cyrus Spink, Wm. Wiley.

Secretaries—John L. Taylor, O H. Knapp, Columbus Delano, Horton J. Howard, Smithson E. Wright, Wm. L. Wilson.

After the organization of the convention a committee of one from each county was appointed to report, 1st, as to the expediency of holding a National Convention for the nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President, as also the proper time and place of holding such Convention if deemed expedient. 2nd, as to the time and mode of appointing Delegates to said Convention. 3d, as to the expediency of nominating, or expressing a preference for any candidate for President at this time. 4th, as to the sense of the Convention on National Affairs generally.

This committee the next day reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the good of the country imperiously demands a change in the administration of the National Government—such a change as will effectually prevent a further continuance of the reckless war which has been waged upon the interests of the people for the benefit of office holders—such a change as will, from henceforth, produce a union of feeling and interest between the people and their official agents; and that it is the paramount duty of all those, throughout the Union, who are opposed to the present misrule, to prosecute this object by vigor and concert of action, and by the sacrifice of all personal and local partialities and prejudices which stand in the way of its attainment.

Resolved, That concert of action by the Whigs throughout the United States can be best secured by means of a National Convention; and this Convention, therefore, concur in the recommendation of the State Whig Convention, held at Columbus in July last, to that effect—and also concur in the proposition lately made by the Whig members of Congress, as to the time and place of holding a National Convention.

Resolved, That this Convention have undiminished confidence in the patriotism and talents of our distinguished fellow citizen, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, and concur with the Convention of July last, in presenting his name to the National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency—but at the same time, pledge their cordial support to the nomination of that Convention should it fall on either of the other distinguished statesmen, HENRY CLAY or DANIEL WEBSTER, whose names are prominent as Whig candidates for that important office.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint two delegates for the State at large, to represent it, as the Senatorial delegates in the National Convention;—and that it be recommended to the Whigs of the State, in their respective Congressional Districts, to select one or more delegates, to represent them in such convention; and that the first Monday of November, 1839, is a suitable time for such selection. And this committee recommend to the Convention the names of Jacob Burnet, of Hamilton county, and Calvin Pease, of Trumbull, as Senatorial delegates.

Resolved, That should a vacancy (from any cause) happen in the Senatorial representation, the Central Committee of the State be authorized to fill such vacancy.

It was then decided that the delegates should be appointed by each Congressional district on the first Monday of November, 1839, and Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati and Calvin Pease, of Trumbull county, were appointed Senatorial Delegates. The first of these gentlemen prefers General Harrison and the second Mr. Clay as President.

The following resolution separately moved, was also adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention have seen with admiration, the manly and independent course of the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, one of the Senators of South Carolina, in the Senate of the United States and that they look forward to the time when he will share in the highest honors of the Republic, believing that his unsurpassed eloquence and undoubted patriotism, entitle him to the confidence of a nation of freemen.

FROM THE COLUMBUS (OHIO) JOURNAL, JUNE 1.

THE RISING OF THE PEOPLE.

The Thirty-first of May, Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-eight!—As long as our State retains its freedom; as long as we have a civil existence, and a political creed; as long as the names of virtue and liberty are dear to the People, will this day be remembered, and recurred to, and held in especial regard: remembered as the day of the great in-gathering of the People, from every extremity to the centre, to manifest their attachment to the principles of true republican liberty, and their abhorrence of reckless experimenting, political misdeeds, and stealthy usurpations; recurred to as the day when men with time-bowed frames, and labor-hardened hands, and sun-browned faces, and age-whitened locks, thronged together, by thousands upon thousands, to register their condemnation, upon the page of their country's history, of tyranny and misrule. It will be remembered as the great day on which they came up to the rescue of the Constitution, battling against the myrmidons of power for the security and perpetuity of that freedom and equality which was wrested by their fathers from the very "gripe of majesty." It will be remembered as amongst the proudest days in Ohio's proud history; when her patriotic sons *re-swore* upon that altar which was reared amid the toils and blood of the Revolution, that their country should *still be free!* It will be remembered as the great outbreaking of popular indignation at the multiplied acts of tyranny and usurpation which have characterized the policy of our rulers for ten years past. And it will be remembered as the great prelude to that contest which is fast approaching, when the Whigs of the country, "rank marshalled upon rank," shall battle with the menials of power, and triumphantly rescue the institutions of our country from the hands of those whose grasp would only be loosened with the expiring shriek of freedom itself.

The report of the Committee on National Affairs, as it appears in the proceedings, was read, and adopted *with but one dissenting vote*, which was given by a gentleman acting under instructions, and who is known to be every way devoted to the great cause of patriotism in which the Whigs are engaged, and an able advocate of their principles. The report of the Committee on State Affairs was received with entire unanimity, and the nomination of Governor Vance for re-election with the greatest enthusiasm. Several speeches were made. Judge Burnet, of Cincinnati, in his clear, chaste, and emphatic style, in a speech of half an hour, impressed upon the Convention the necessity of union and concert.—He was followed by Mr. Ewing, who, with the strength of a giant, exposed the corruptions of the Administration, and exhorted the members of the Convention to the continuance of that spirit of unanimity which had characterized their deliberations. His speech was received with the most vociferous cheering. He was followed by Mr. Anderson, of Montgomery, who explained the position which he occupied, in consequence of having voted against the resolution on the subject of the Presidency, in a clear, precise, and eloquent address, which was received with great applause. Then came our good Governor, Joseph Vance, the People's candidate—*the Farmer of Champaign*—who, in a short speech, characterized with practical and familiar illustrations, electrified the entire audience. Indeed, we cannot but express our sincere gratification at having seen the old and faithful servant tendering to the assembled multitude renewed evidences of that strength of intellect and honesty of purpose which have endeared him to the People of his State. The immense shouting of the entire mass of People told how it was received. Upon the whole, we think it was one of the best and most appropriate speeches of its kind, that we ever heard. Gov. Vance was followed by Gen. Murphy, of Chillicothe, of whose manner and style of speaking it would be impossible to impart an idea to our readers. Energetic, bold, and fearless, he unmasks the machinations of the party, and exposes their corruptions with a master hand. Upon this occasion, he lost none of the vigor of his style. He dwelt with great force and powerful eloquence upon the doings of "*the party*," whom he characterized as the *rotary party*. He admitted that they were in favor of "rotation in office"—but it was always a *rotation upwards!* The welkin rung with shouts, long and loud, as he sat down. Several other explanatory speeches were made, which were generally short and appropriate, and the Convention adjourned about 10 o'clock, with more harmony than we ever saw prevail in so large an assemblage—every man satisfied that he had performed a great public duty.

MISSOURI.

Even in Missouri, hitherto the head quarters of *Bentonism*, there appears to be so great a change that at the next election which takes place in August for members of Congress, the Whigs will carry the day. The Whig candidates are Messrs. Wilson and Allen. Benton's predictions about gold flowing up the Mississippi have not been fulfilled and the people are growing dissatisfied. The following is from the St. Louis Commercial Bulletin.

The Prospect.—We say to the Whigs in the greatest sincerity of heart, that the signs of political reformation are brightening throughout the State—from every quarter glad tidings are daily coming in, and if we only put forth an energy worthy of the great cause Missouri will re-echo the shouts of victory, and stand side by side with those States that have successfully battled for the constitution and the laws. Let hope and confidence pervade our breasts; let us make one great rally, and the faithful sentinels of the people may proclaim that all is safe.—Every man must prepare for the contest, and every one must do his duty.

The people are coming, and we must be of good cheer. Our numbers are increasing, and we must meet our adversaries with bold and willing hearts.—From the following extract of a letter from a talented and well informed gentleman of Marion, it would seem that the cause goes bravely on. Energy must bring us victory.

"Marion is decidedly reformed; Monroe, we think, will swell largely her majority against the Administration; our friends from Lewis and Clarke write us that we shall not be beaten in this quarter; my information from Pike is cheering, affording a well grounded belief of the success of our ticket entire; Lincoln is safe. Circumstances have placed it in my power to know something of the movements and fears of our opponents in this State. Message after message has been sent to Miller and Harrison, urging the abandonment of the Sub-Treasury as essential to the safety of the party in Missouri. They are greatly alarmed, and the strongest screws of party discipline are in requisition to keep down discontent."

We find statements to the same effect in the St. Louis Republican. That paper says:

Letters from some dozen counties were handed to us yesterday, and they all concur in stating, that the prospects of the Whigs were never so bright as at the approaching elections. It is admitted on all sides that great changes have taken place.

Our friends write us that north of the Missouri there have been changes to an almost incredible extent. Whilst in the south, all agree that the revolution is gradually, but slowly going on.

The true issue in Missouri at the next August election is—*The Sub-Treasury scheme proposed by Mr. Van Buren, and supported and advocated by Messrs. Benton, Harrison, and Miller*, against *a new United States Bank, properly restricted and controlled, as proposed and supported by Messrs. Wilson and Allen. The Sub-Treasury* against *a new National Bank.*

"The Patriot regards the Measure not the Man."—Jefferson.

FROM THE ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT OF [illegible]

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT OUTRAGE.

The steamboat Telegraph fired into by a body of armed men at Brockville.—[illegible] that a crisis is approaching which will [illegible] our frontier into the whirlpool of [illegible] it is impossible that outrages so glaring [illegible] are continually being perpetrated on the lakes, can long be tamely borne by the nation. The destruction of the Caroline alone, was sufficient to have endangered the tranquility of the two countries; and but mutual forbearance could have averted the fearful storm which gathered [illegible] smoke of the Sir Robert Peel; but it is not whether any thing but the interposition of Divine Providence, can keep the sword sheathed, now that another outrage has been perpetrated by indiscreet—if not malicious men.

The facts of this last act, as we [illegible] them from the captain of the Telegraph, are substantially as follows:

The Telegraph left Oswego at 6 o'clock Saturday evening—touched at Pressco—and reached Brockville about 9. [illegible] landed at the lower dock—took on board a number of passengers—received the [illegible] insults of an unarmed mob, who remained [illegible] cabins, and otherwise evinced a turbulent disposition—and was moving past the upper wharf when she was hailed, and commanded to stop. The captain supposing there were passengers waiting, stopped the engine, and dropped [illegible] to within 20 feet of the dock, but, supposing that all was not right, he told the pilot to come on board in the small boat. But this did not satisfy the crowd, who insisted upon [illegible] coming up to the dock.

After a few words had passed, the captain peremptorily refused to land, set the engine [illegible] tion, and moved off. Immediately upon [illegible] while the boat was within a few feet of the dock, about twenty muskets were fired, and [illegible] THE BALLS ENTERED THE LADIES' CABIN!—One passed within a few inches of a chambermaid, and two struck very near the captain.

It is said that the men who fired the guns were the guard called out by the public authorities; if so, the outrage is ten-fold more aggravated, and may lead to ten-fold more serious consequences. If the perpetrators are demanded by our Government, they will not, of course, be delivered up. In that case, our Government cannot, consistently with its dignity, give up the wretches who destroyed the Sir Robert Peel, and thus a war may be made inevitable.

But we hope that they were not in the employ of the government, or if they were, that they will not act in accordance with the command of their officer. Indeed, we will not, for the honor of human nature, bear the thought, that it was aught else than an unauthorised act, which the Colonial Government will be as prompt to repudiate, as our Government will be that of the destruction of the Steamboat Sir Robert Peel. Those on board of the Telegraph say that the object in commanding her to land was to destroy her; and attribute her escape from the catastrophe only to her landing at the dock, where the body of men were not assembled, which we believe such an opinion to be erroneous.

The fact, however, that she was fired into, and lives of those on board endangered, and a reward offered to the American flag, is enough to [illegible] every one for the consequences. Some efficient must be done to prevent a repetition of these outrages, or (it is folly to disguise it) war will ensue.

Arrest of Pirates.—We learn from a passenger direct from Oswego, that ten of the pirates who burnt the steamboat Sir Robert Peel have been arrested. One of the number is an American, and the others from Canada. It was reported that some of the property of which the boat was robbed was found in possession of the men.

Albany Evening Journal.

We are very much rejoiced to hear of the arrest of so many of these felon-banditti, and hope the whole of them will soon be in the hands of the law. We are glad, however, that so large a portion of the villains are Canadian growth, though it would by no means diminish our national responsibility for the black act of piracy if every one of the perpetrators should prove to be British subjects. Nor do we know that there is much cause to rejoice in their capture, for we suppose they will be kept in custody only just long enough to inflict still further disgrace upon our character. They will probably be let loose on nominal bail, or, if their case is laid before a grand jury, all bills against them will be ignored, and a public dinner be given to their honor. Every mother's son who permitted that robbery and arson, accompanied as it was by the more than brig[illegible] ges upon the passengers of the boat, to be hanged by the neck for full fifteen minutes after the breath has left their bodies.

New York Gaz.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor commanding in Upper Canada, has published a Proclamation on the occasion of the criminal outrage upon the steamboat *Robert Peel*, "by a body of armed men from the American shore," &c. in which very properly exhorts Her Majesty's subjects to a "dignified forbearance," and expresses his entire confidence "that the British flag, which has been so nobly defended by them, will not now be stained by outrage or insult offered to the person or property of persons within its territory, under its protection." The Governor apprehended retaliation, could do no more than take some cautionary step of this kind. The step thus taken must necessarily be prompt to be of any use, and might be expected to bear marks of the hour at which it was taken. Such is the fact in regard to this Proclamation. The Lieutenant Governor evidently gave no time for [illegible] ger to cool before he poured it out on paper, or he he would have spared some of his taunts, especially that contained in the following closing paragraph of his Proclamation, which is particularly ill-placed, as it is recollected that "the lawless band into whose power Her Majesty's subjects lately fell were themselves, if the story be rightly told, subjects of Her Majesty violating the rights of person and of property within the United States.

EXTRACT FROM SIR GEO. ARTHUR'S PROCLAMATION.

"Until the American Government shall have taken such measures as will insure the [illegible] property of British subjects within the [illegible] of the United States from spoliation and violence, the utmost guard and caution is required on the part of masters of steamboats and other vessels entering American harbors, as it is but too certain that at present the subjects of Her Majesty may be sometimes placed in the power of lawless banditti, when they imagine themselves under the protection and authority of a friendly Government."

Mr. Sevier, Senator from Arkansas, has cut loose from the Administration on the currency question. He goes for Banks and against the Sub-Treasury.

TON THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

…sudden panic has seized the editor of the Richmond Enquirer on the subject of the Sub-Treasury bill. He is astonished to learn, by his private letters from Washington, that there is now a probability that the bill will pass the House of Representatives. The Public has, he says, been lulled into a fatal security as to the fate of this measure; and he thought that the public voice had consigned it to the sleep of death, when all at once it is found to be rousing itself for a bold and possible triumph!

…ing that the probabilities are in regard to the Sub-Treasury bill we are ourselves unable to say. We perceive, however, that the sagacious and generally well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York Courier expresses the opinion that there is a majority of the House against the bill; but a majority so small that it is believed every member must be at his post to ensure its defeat. If this be fact as well as opinion, it places a high responsibility on every individual member of the House of Representatives, and the country will "expect every man to do his duty."

…Should these calculations prove false, and the Administration party prevail, and the detested bill become a law; who, we ask, is more to blame for it than the editor of the Enquirer himself? While he professedly deprecates the success of this, the great *measure projet* of the Administration, to which every thing within its power is made to bend, is he not daily supplicating every leader of every shade of politics, to rally round him and support that same Administration, *coute que coute*, as he himself would express it, whatever may betide? And can he be ignorant of the influence men to oppose the cherished policy of the Administration, while in the same breath he tells them that all the friends of the country depend upon an unbroken support of that Administration? The modifications of the Sub-Treasury scheme by the editor of the Enquirer—though he pronounces it ruinous, unwise, anti-republican, and fraught with more mischiefs than was fabled of Pandora's box—are of such value, if with the same pen he solemnly…nounces that the hopes of the country, the very existence of republicanism, the loyalty to the Administration. Can he persuade men to wade knee-deep in sin, and there stop? Dotage itself could hardly believe it, nor could fatuity trifle with vital interests. Every man must see that, if the Administration were to succeed in carrying this portentous measure, it would be a proclamation of war against the banks and credit of the country. The Sub-Treasury bill, even in the modified shape in which it passed the Senate, and is now lying on the table of the House of Representatives, goes the whole Bentonian theory of hard money and hostility to all banks. It proposes to "divorce" the interest of the governors from the interest of the governed, and, what is worse, to place all the commerce (so far as it enters into it) and all the currency of the country under the control of the Executive, through a host of useless officers, with the power of appointing whom will, besides, add much more to the already baleful extent of Executive patronage.

…In consequence of the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill will be greatly to impede, if not entirely to prevent, the resumption of specie payments by the banks. Already has there what a damp has been cast on the public joy upon the repeal of the old Specie Circular by the *new* Treasury Circular. This Circular has chilled and checked at once the flood of vivifying confidence which, removing all remaining restraints, was beginning to course rapidly and wholesomely through the veins of the body politic. It is to this effect, not so much because of the restrictions which it imposes, as of the unsparing hate which it discloses to existing institutions interwoken with and inseparable from the general prosperity of all interests of the country. The mere threat to revive the Sub-Treasury bill, which was supposed to be lying dead upon the table of the House of Representatives, is another obstacle to the resumption of specie payments; and if the executive influence is now strong enough in the House of Representatives to carry this measure, against the known will of the people, as indicated by all the recent elections, it may be safely assumed that the early and general effective resumption of specie payments which, but a week ago, was believed to be so near at hand, is, for all practical purposes beneficial to the present generation, as distant as the day of judgment.

…We hope that no such misfortune overwhelms the country, and that the fears of the editor of the Enquirer may prove to be groundless but prophetic. Should it unhappily turn out otherwise, however, let the blame of the Enquirer, instead of kissing the rod, as hitherto, help to break it; or, if that will be in effect the same, strike down the hand that wields it.

The Sub-Treasury Bill.—It is understood that an attempt will be made, early next week, to bring up the Sub-Treasury bill, and our readers will, many of them, be glad to learn, that there is very great reason to hope that it will pass the House by a majority of one or two votes. We learn, from a source entitled to great credit, that it is difficult to make a calculation that can be implicitly relied upon, but that, looking at the matter in the most favorable light, not more than a majority of two votes can be expected against the bill, in a full house and under the best auspices. In this state of things it is indispensably necessary that every Whig member should be constant in his attendance upon the House, as the absence of one may lead to the passage of this most pernicious measure. If, through the neglect of a single member, the bill should pass into a law, it is impossible that the offending member can ever obtain pardon from his constituents, for a breach of his public duty so fraught in its consequences.

…In the opinion of the most experienced bankers in the country that a resumption of specie payments by the Banks cannot be sustained in the face of the Sub-Treasury in full operation, It will, unquestionably be in the power of the government, at any moment, to overwhelm in the soundest institutions in the country, and, in this state it is certainly to be deprecated, quite as much by the commercial world, as, in the character of an engine of political power, to be dreaded by the politician. We cannot but hope that the House of Representatives, however disposed to gratify the Executive, will not obey his behest in so important a matter as this, in preference to the will and voice of the people, so often expressed, in the most unequivocal manner, in all the elections that have recently taken place.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

In answer to a question put to him, Mr. Cambreleng stated on Wednesday, that he should call up the Sub-Treasury bill from the Senate, in the course of next week.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

WHERE FROM?—WHERE BOUND?

As when a ship has been navigating in a doubtful sea, driven by gales, it is useful to trace out its course upon a chart, so it is useful to mark out on the chart of these times the route we have taken to reach the land where we now think we are.

In 1829, the American Ship of State set sail under the command of Gen. Jackson as Captain, and Mr. Calhoun as Mate, manned by Mr. Van Buren, Messrs. Blair, Kendall, Eaton, and others. The old route over the sea, traced out by Washington and Madison, was before them, but they thought they must try the experiment of a new track.

In 1830, there was a mutiny on board this ship. Mr. Van Buren began a series of intrigues which induced Gen. Jackson to throw Mr. Calhoun overboard, on which Mr. Calhoun swam to a State yawl boat, and hoisted the flag of a star and stripe, doffing the flag of the Union. Then came the Proclamation, the Force Bill, and the hostile attitude of South Carolina.

In 1831-2 and 33 the officers of this ship, peace being restored on board, began to take new observations upon the currency, to abandon the deep and clear sailing of a National Bank, and to steer amid the shoals and reefs of the State Banks. The New York hands on board the ship promised the captain better sailing ground than he had, if he would sail along their port.

Then came the veto, the removal of the deposits, and the specie circular, the first bringing the creation of new banks in every state of the Union; the second stimulating them to enormous expansions of the currency, and the last hastening the catastrophe.

In 1835, and 1836, was the era of glory. "It was glory enough to serve under such a chief," or to follow in the footsteps of such an illustrious predecessor. March the 4th, 1837, this chief from the Western *Facade* of the Capitol at Washington, in his Farewell Address, proclaimed exultingly his satisfaction with "my experiment," and uttered that memorable phrase, "I LEAVE THIS GREAT PEOPLE PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY."

THE SCENE CHANGES.

In April, 1837, the merchants of New York foreseeing the storm ahead, met and appointed a delegation to visit Washington, and to request of the President—

First, an immediate convocation of Congress.

Second, an immediate repeal of the Specie Circular.

Third, a National Bank to regulate the currency, and domestic exchanges of the country.

The only direct answer to their requests was, after the refusal of Mr. Van Buren to grant either of the three propositions, that ever memorable answer of the official organ.

"THERE IS NO PRESSURE WHICH ANY HONEST MAN MAY REGRET."

On the 10th May, 1837, the New York and Mississippi banks began the suspension of specie payments, and all the Union, the Canadas, and the Provinces followed.

In a few days after Mr. Van Buren discovered "great and weighty matters," demanding the action of Congress. Thus proposition first of the merchants was granted.

In July, came the memorable letter of Gen. Jackson from the Hermitage, denouncing the banks and the merchants as guilty of unparalleled treachery and perfidy.

In August, came the proposition of Mr. Gouge, from Washington, and of Senator Wright from the St. Lawrence, to sail on the new tack of the SUB-TREASURY.

In September, Congress met, and Mr. Calhoun put on the Loco Foco jacket of the New York Park. Then Mr. Van Buren knew him, and begged his pardon for having called him John Cataline Calhoun, the great traitor and incendiary of the day.

In October, a boasting HARD MONEY GOVERNMENT, which was to make the "gold run up the Mississippi," and "the yellow boys peep out the interstices of long silken purses," was seen making TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of Treasury paper below par, and in some places below that bank paper, which did not bear any interest at all!

In May, amount of Treasury notes called for by this hard money Government is $20,000,000,—and in June, the second proposition of the New York merchants is granted, viz:

A REPEAL OF THE SPECIE CIRCULAR.

Now we have before us three tracks to take, the track of Washington and Madison, the track of *the Experiment*, or the *Expedient*. The *Expedient* is about being abandoned by its own friends. The helm of the Ship of State, so far as to repeal the Specie Circular, has been put on the back track. When the question comes to the people of 700 State Banks, with conflicting interests, and $20,000,000 of Treasury notes, or one National Bank, with unity of interest, the third proposition of the merchants of New York will be granted, and the Republican Ship once more will be on the glorious track of the Father of his Country, George Washington, and the Father of the Constitution, James Madison, both of whom *approved* A NATIONAL BANK.

"Expunge."—This was a standing motto of the Administration party, for months previous to the consummation of that disgraceful act, which

Sad sighs, deep groans, nor silver-shedding tears,
Neither bended knees, pure hands held up,

could prevent, and which will be a lasting stigma on its perpetrators. The people have now taken up the word, and will sound a death-knell to those who originated the use of it, until the Senate is purified, and the country redeemed. Already, have Grundy and Niles been expunged, and soon Rives, *cum multis aliis*, will be.

The Richmond Inquirer after giving an account of the great Clay meeting in this city, fetches a deep sigh, and says:

Well—it may not be long before the day of *reaction* will come for *us*, when *we* may commend the same resolution to their own lips.

We think it will happen, for a writer in that very paper proposes to unite on some other candidate than Mr. Van Buren for the next Presidency. We are by no means surprised at this suggestion. We believe that Mr. Van Buren himself is fully aware that the people have determined to change the administration, and that while struggling with his pledges to General Jackson from which he cannot be relieved, it is impossible for him to make up his case for a re-election.—We have frequently conversed with his friends on the subject, and they admit the possibility of such an event at no remote period. They will make another effort to recover the city and state, and if that fails, which can be hardly doubted, we shall see a new flag displayed from old Tammany.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Globe denounces the banks for issuing post-notes. Why does it not denounce the *Government* for issuing post-notes? What are the Treasury notes but "post-notes?" What are "post-notes" but notes not redeemable until a given period after date?

Louisville Jour.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1838.

We take great pleasure in referring to the following proceedings of the citizens of the towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville. The spirit with which the subject has been taken up, augurs well for the cause. We learn that the meeting in this town, which was held during our absence, was unusually full, and excited more than common interest:—

GREENSBOROUGH CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the citizens of the town of Wilmington, holden on the 8th day of June, 1838, Dr. Thomas H. Wright, Magistrate Police, in the Chair, Gen. Alexander McRae, Secretary.

On motion of Jeremiah Lippitt, Esq.,

Resolved, That while the citizens of Wilmington rejoice in the general prosperity of the State, they have a particular interest in the development of the resources and encouragement of the industry of the productive Western Counties, and in the extension of the facilities of transportation to those regions connected with Wilmington as their shipping Port.

Resolved, That while South Carolina and Virginia are urging upon our citizens the advantages of their own ports, it becomes us to call upon them to inquire into the many advantages possessed by their own Wilmington, conscious that without arrogance we can compare with the cherished Charleston on the one hand, and the favored Norfolk on the other, possessed as we are of depth of water for vessels of sufficient burthen for maintaining an extensive foreign trade, not inferior to any of the larger and more prosperous Cities of the South, with a greater variety of products to furnish cargoes to any part of the world, than any other port in the U. States.

Resolved, That we hail with joy an occasion which may afford an opportunity of meeting our fellow citizens from various sections, and conferring with them on subjects connected with the great interests of the State; and that therefore we do now appoint Delegates to a Convention proposed to be holden at Greensborough on the 4th day of July next.

Resolved, That W. C. Lord, Wm. B. Meares, R. H. Cowan, Walter Gwynn, F. J. Hill, C. C. Stow, A. Lazarus, Alexander McRae, Jer. Lippitt, P. K. Dickinson, H. R. Savage, A. J. DeRosset, Jr., J. P. Brown and John McRae be the said Delegates, with power to fill any vacancies which may arise in their own body.

Resolved, That certified copies of these Resolutions be sent to the Intendant of the City of Raleigh, and to the Magistrate of Police of the Towns of Newbern, Halifax, Fayetteville, Hillsborough, Salisbury, Greensborough, Ashborough, Pittsborough, Salem, Lexington, Lincolnton, and such other places as may be deemed expedient by the above Committee, soliciting their immediate co-operation in the objects of the contemplated Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Advertiser, with a request that the same be re-published in the several newspapers of the State.

[A true copy from Proceedings of said meeting.]
THOMAS H. WRIGHT, Chm'n.
ALEXANDER McRAE, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, held in the Town Hall, on the 11th instant, Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, Magistrate Police, was called to the Chair, and Covington J. Orrell appointed Secretary.

Thomas L. Hybart, Esq. presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, it has been proposed by our fellow citizens of Wilmington and other places, to hold a Convention on the 4th of July next, in the town of Greensborough, in this State, with the view of adopting measures to establish a *direct Foreign trade*, and also of adopting a system of *internal improvement*, with a view of concentrating the trade and business of the State at a point or points within her borders:

And whereas, the vast resources of the State require to be but *fully understood* to ensure the adoption of an enlightened system of legislation, having for its object the development and application of these resources:—Concurring, therefore, with our fellow citizens in other parts of the State in the propriety of holding the proposed Convention, be it therefore

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, That the establishment of a direct Foreign trade from some point or points in North Carolina, is a measure not only of great importance to the individual welfare and prosperity of her citizens, but is indispensable to her character, prosperity and independence as a State.

Resolved, further, That to secure the full benefits of the proposed measure, a system of internal improvement should be adopted, with the view of concentrating the surplus produce of the State at some point or points for shipment.

Resolved, further, That such a system of improvement would have a direct and immediate agency not only in developing the resources of the State, but in furnishing a market for large and valuable productions, which are now of little or no value for want of the same.

Resolved, further, That we approve of said Convention, and that we will elect —— Delegates to represent us therein.

On motion, the blank was filled with sixteen, whereupon the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates:

Chas. T. Haigh, John Huske, W. B. Wright, E. L. Winslow, C. J. Orrell, John H. Hall, Rev. Simeon Colton, E. W. Willkings, William Nott, Capt. Jas. A. J. Bradford, George McNeill, C. P. Mallett, Arch'd A. T. Smith, James Kyle, Hugh Campbell and Peter P. Johnson.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Town papers.

THOS. N. CAMERON, Chm'n.
COVINGTON J ORRELL, Sec'y.

To Correspondents.—The absence of the Editor, for some days, will account for the inattention to the favors of correspondents. He has not had time since his return yesterday evening, even to read them.

Cotton.—There has been considerable demand for Cotton during the last week, with some advance. Prime qualities have sold at 9 cents.

Episcopal Convention.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, which met at Pittsborough on Wednesday last, and closed on Monday morning of the present week, was one of the most interesting ever held in the State, not for the transaction of any important temporal business, (of which but little came before it,) but for the unbroken harmony and unity of feeling which characterised all its deliberations,—for the faithful preaching of the Gospel, and for the unsurpassed hospitality of the citizens of that town and vicinity.

The attendance of Delegates, though nearly as full as usual, would have been greater but for the heavy rains which occurred in the early part of the week. As it was, there were sixteen Clergymen, including the Bishop, and 18 Lay Delegates present. There are, in all, 24 Clergymen attached to the Diocese, and it appears from the Parochial Reports, that the Confirmations, and additions to the Communion, have been unusually large this year. There are 5 Candidates for Holy Orders.

The prospects of the Episcopal School are now decidedly encouraging. It is believed to have passed its lowest point of depression, and will commence the next Term with such an accession to the number of its Students as will enable it to do more than merely sustain itself. This cheering prospect is the result of a proper appreciation of the efficient services of the present Reverend Rector.

The following elections were made:—

Standing Committee.—The Rev. Messrs. Green, Freeman and Wiley; and Messrs. J. DeB. Hooper and Charles Manly.

Delegates to the General Convention.—The Rev. Messrs. Freeman, Drane, Johnston and Singeltary; and Messrs. John W. Wright, E. L. Winslow, Josiah Collins, Jr., and Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.

Missionary Committee.—The Rev. Messrs. Buxton and Freeman; and Messrs. Charles T. Haigh, John W. Wright and Edward L. Winslow.

Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.—The Rev. Messrs. Green, Freeman, and Buxton; and Messrs. Duncan Cameron, and Josiah Collins, Jr.

The next Convention will be held at Wilmington, on the third Wednesday of May, 1839.

We know of no town in this State which has undergone a greater change within a few years, than Pittsborough, the County Town of Chatham county. It was formerly the scene of every species of dissipation; education and morality, not to speak of religion, were at the lowest ebb; and many offences, which are now properly regarded as serious infractions of the "peace and dignity of the State," were then considered as things of course, not worthy of a moment's notice. Some of our readers will recollect the anecdote so pleasantly related by Prof. Hooper, in his address before the Pittsborough Lyceum, of the search made through the streets by candle light, for a man's *ear*, which had been bitten off in one of those then every-day occurrences, a fist fight.

Now, there is not probably a more orderly, moral and religious, or enlightened community, considering its extent, than Pittsborough. It has some of the best schools in the State, which in truth have been the foundation of its increased prosperity, respectability and population. Its climate is delightful, particularly in Summer. It has a number of beautiful situations, improved in a style highly creditable to the taste of the proprietors. But above all, as we can testify, it has a most hospitable and pleasant society.

Wilkes County.—A letter to the Editor, from a distinguished citizen of Wilkes county, informs us that "the candidates for the Legislature are not all out as yet. They will all be Whigs, as none other could possibly be elected." The writer expresses a confident hope that we shall have a decided Whig majority in the next Legislature.

CONGRESS.—The bill making a further appropriation for the Florida War has passed both Houses. In the Senate, though it passed by a unanimous vote, it produced an animated debate, in which the disgraceful manner in which the war has been conducted and protracted, and the expense incurred (nearly $20,000,000,) were fully discussed.

The proceedings are rather void of public interest.

No time has yet been fixed for the adjournment of Congress; but it is expected that the Session will terminate on the 2d or the 9th of July.

A new Treasury Circular, has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, founded upon the resolution repealing the Specie Circular. It directs the receipt of Bank notes in payment of the public revenues, under the following restrictions:—

1. None are to be received but such as are "payable and paid on demand, in the legal currency of the United States."
2. No notes to be received of a less denomination than twenty dollars.
3. No notes to be received of any denomination, unless "payable, on demand, in gold or silver coin, *at the place where issued*," and "equivalent to specie where received."
4. No notes to be received of any bank which, since the 4th of July, 1836, has issued "any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars."

The Circular has been called for by the Senate, on motion of Mr. Webster, with the view of taking some action thereon.

Taken in connection with the reported probability of the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill, (which we do not credit,) this Circular has created quite a panic in New York, depressing all kinds of Stocks and business.

The unfortunate City of Charleston appears to be infested with a daring gang of incendiaries. Almost every paper we have received for a week past gives some account of attempts to fire that city. The Mayor has called upon the citizens to do patrol duty, and we trust that the villains may yet be brought to justice. The paper we have just received states that a fire broke out about 11 o'clock A. M. on Friday last, in the upper part of a stable; also another on the same day shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. in a wooden house occupied by M. Massot, watch-maker, on the south side of Queen street. Fortunately both fires were got under with little damage. No doubt but both were the work of incendiaries, as combustible materials were found partly consumed.

Charleston.—We continue our list of contributions received for the relief of the sufferers at Charleston:—

Amount in our last,	$139,501
Citizens of Athens, Geo.	583
Additional from Columbia,	380
Citizens of White Hall, S. C.	400
Additional from Charleston,	220
Citizens of Portsmouth, N. H.	397
New York City,	11,200
A gentleman of Abbeville,	200
Citizens of Richmond, Va.	2,000
Citizens of Winnsborough,	829
Citizens of Society Hill,	500
Andrew Hoyle, Hoylesville, N. C.	100
Citizens of Mobile, Ala.	3,106
Citizens of Key West, Florida,	200
Sundry small amounts,	447
	$160,063

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which commenced its session at Easton on Wednesday last, appointed the Rev. Mr. Eastburn of the city of New York, Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, in place of Bishop Stone, dec'd.

TOWN MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday the 9th instant, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence. Dr. T. N. Cameron was called to the Chair, and E. Fuller appointed Secretary.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed to make suitable arrangements.

Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed:—

T. L. Hybart, Esq., Capt. Thos. Sandford, W. Winslow, Esq., Dr. Benj. W. Robinson, Dillon Jordan, Esq., Samuel W. Tillinghast, Esq., Col. Samuel T. Hawley, Maj. Henry McLean, Capt. John H. Cook, Capt. James R. Gee, Capt. A. M. Campbell, Elijah Fuller, Edward W. Willkings, Esq., P. Gallagher, Esq.

On motion, the name of the Chairman was added to the Committee.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the town be requested to make the necessary appropriation for defraying the ordinary expense attending the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. N. CAMERON, Chm'n.
E. FULLER, Sec'y.

At the Whig Gubernatorial Convention which met on Friday last at Baltimore, the Hon. John N. Steel was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland.

By the packet ship St. Andrew, Liverpool papers to the 8th May have been received.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, May 7.

Prices had advanced ¼ a ⅜ per lb. Sales for the week 37710 bales; 7500 on speculation. Imports for the week 32027. There continues a good demand. The sales on Saturday were 5000 bales, and to-day the business amounts to 3000 at steady prices.

The Crops.—From what we have seen and heard, we would say that the Wheat Crop is more promising in this region than it has been for ten years past. The weather at this juncture is in a high degree favorable. The other crops are in a fair way.—We have had good seasons of late, but on account of the coldness of the Spring, Cotton is backward.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Wool Carding.—Mr. Jed. H. Lindsay, proprietor of the valuable Steam Saw Mill of this place, has received his Wool-carding Machinery, and contemplates carding in the course of 15 or 20 days. The Machine will be contiguous to the Saw Mill and propelled by steam. Notice will be given by advertisement, whenever it goes into operation.

Greensborough Patriot.

A new Territorial Government.—The House of Representatives has been for the two last days, in accordance with a previous special order, pretty industriously engaged in the despatch of business concerning the Territories of the United States. Among the bills which have passed the House is one, which will doubtless become a law, (having previously passed the Senate,) for dividing the Wisconsin Territory, and erecting out of it a new Territorial Government, to be called the Territory of Iowa. The name, at least, is in good taste.—*Nat. Intell.*

The North Carolina Journal has changed Editors, but not Politics. The new head of the Establishment is P. Gallagher, Esq.

We perceive, through a paragraph in the Richmond Enquirer, that a Van Buren correspondent of that paper has suggested the possible necessity of starting some other party candidate for the Presidency, in lieu of Mr. Van Buren himself. Such a course will present a curious problem for the party metaphysicians, the solution of which will determine whether the party abandons Mr. Van Buren because he is not strong enough to sustain his principles, or because his principles are not strong enough to sustain him. The suggestion of such an alternative, however, is a significant one, and reminds us of a shrewd saying of our late esteemed and sincerely lamented friend David Crockett, (who uttered more original common-sense remarks than almost any other man we ever knew,) that the People of Tennessee had *quit* General Jackson because he had ceased to be a Jackson man.—*National Intelligencer.*

One hundred and five millions in three years!!!—Let not the reader be startled at this. It is only the amount expended by our *economical, democratic* administration in three years!!! Comment is unnecessary. It furnishes the right key to unlock the mystery of an empty treasury. The people must surely feel under great obligations to an administration whose only virtue has been to relieve them of the burden of an overflowing treasury, and saddle them with interest on an indirect loan of ten millions of dollars!! If the monarchical principle, "a public debt is a blessing," be true, our country, under its present rulers, is in a fair way to be doubly blest.—*Raleigh Star.*

Signs!—The Petersburg Constellation, *the* organ of the Loco Foco party of Virginia, copying the late letter of Mr. Tyler, to the editor of the Richmond Whig, says, "While we are free to admit that of all the prominent Whigs in the State we should decidedly prefer to see Mr. Tyler in the station, *and while we as freely admit, also, that we prefer him, or any other open opponent to the present "Conservative" incumbent*, [Mr. Rives] we must say that the grounds of our preference consist in no hope or expectation that Mr. V. Buren's administration has anything in the shape of active support to expect at his hands."

The words in italics are ominous of the fate of Mr. Rives.

Some of our Loco Foco contemporaries are berating Mr. Clay soundly for his proposition to establish a national bank. Now we should like to know whether this scheme of Mr. Clay is not the very plan which General Jackson meant to propose, if he had been asked to give his views. Does any Loco Foco editor know that it is not?

U. S. Gazette.

Since the decision of Judge McKinley, that a Corporation cannot make contracts beyond the limits of the State in which it exists, several refusals to pay debts to the U. S. Bank have been made in New Orleans.

The decision, by the strong temptations which it holds out, is well calculated to make men dishonest.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE VOICE OF CONNECTICUT.

The following is a copy of the Preamble and Resolutions on the Sub-Treasury bill, which were passed by the General Assembly:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.—GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, 1838.

Whereas, a bill, called the Sub-Treasury, or Independent Treasury Bill, is now pending before Congress, and whereas said bill, in the opinion of this Assembly, is, in its character and tendency, contrary to the spirit of our institutions, dangerous to our liberties, and destructive of our dearest interests; and will, if passed into a law, still further derange the currency, prostrate business, spread ruin and desolation through all classes of society, and change the present distress into a settled and deep-rooted despair.

And whereas, if said Bill become a law, it will provide one currency for office-holders and an inferior one for the people.

Therefore *Resolved*, That it is the will of this General Assembly, that our Senators and representatives in Congress, vote against said bill, or any other containing similar provisions, and use all legal and proper means to prevent the passage thereof, and that they be and they hereby are so instructed.

(We think it will puzzle Messrs. Niles and Smith to jump over this even though they be gifted in that way as are the Senators from Ohio and Mr. Wall of N. Jersey.)

Another Quarrel among Members of Congress.—In the debate upon our Indian relations in the House the other night, Mr. Downing, of Florida, disagreeing with Mr. Biddle, of Pittsburgh, Pa., made some taunting and personal remarks upon his course, which Mr. Biddle replied to, by charging upon him falsehood. Mr. D. said "do you impute falsehood to me?" at the same time catching up some missile and making a demonstration to advance upon Mr. Biddle. Mr. Biddle repeated his accusation, and meanwhile, Mr. Downing was arrested by many members.

[This affair has since been adjusted, as well as that between Mr. Bell and Mr. Turney.]

Presbyterian General Assembly.—We infer (says the National Gazette of Saturday,) that the controversy which has so long agitated the Presbyterian Church is to be continued in the civil tribunals of the country. The New School, so called, elected six trustees of the Theological Seminary, and removed six of the Board. The Board, however, refused to admit the new members to a seat, and the old ones continue to act. A contemporary says: "Hereupon issues the writ of *quo warranto*, by which the whole legal question will be decided, concerning the rights of the respective parties to the name, property, etc. of the General Assembly."

The Supreme Court of the State, meets in this City, to-day.—*Raleigh Register.*

MARRIED,

In Florida, Gen. LEIGH READ to Miss M. ELIZA BRANCH, daughter of the Hon. John Branch.

DIED,

In this town on Monday last, very suddenly, of apoplexy, GEORGE W. RAGLAND, Saddler, a free coloured man, who, by a long course of honest, persevering industry, and of exemplary performance of duty in every relation of life, had long possessed the respect of this community. He was originally a Slave, but had purchased his freedom, and accumulated a handsome property.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 13.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	75	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$6
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 5
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6 a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 bundles Northern Hay,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 12, 1838. 97tf

Trustee's Sale.

THE Sale of C. T. Baughan's WAGON and TEAM, as noticed to take place on the 18th instant, is postponed until Thursday the 28th inst., when due attendance will be given at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, (M.) by
C. J. ORRELL, Trustee.
June 12, 1838. 97-ts

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

100 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 do Calcined Plaister,
10,000 best Havanna CIGARS,
2 gross Lane's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, constantly on hand,
Rotten Plaister for Manure,
Hair and Laths for Plaistering.
For sale low for Cash.
JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market.
June 9, 1838. 97-3w

China, Glass & Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, WATER STREET,
(Formerly of the Firm of T. J. Barrow & Co.,)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

In the above line, expressly adapted to Southern Trade. Every description of rich CHINA, in sets; CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. *Liberal credits will be given when required.* Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and N. Carolina, is requested.

Near Old Slip, New York, June 6. 97-9w

Take Notice,

THAT I have been arrested by virtue of a Capias ad Satisfaciendum, issued at your instance, and that I intend to apply to the next Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at September Term, 1838, for leave to take the benefit of the Act provided for the relief of insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend and object if you think proper.

BARTLEY ROBERSON.

To John McLeran, Samuel Norris, (Agent of Jno. Owens,) William Betts, Kimbrough Jones, Stephen Pearson, (Ex'r of Richard Jones,) Timothy Spence, Esq., Abel Douglass.

June 8, 1838. 97-2w-pd

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

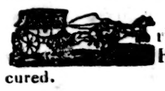
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5 tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

JUST RECEIVED

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Leadin O.L. part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemma Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

At ENFIELD, Halifax County, N. C.

J. SOUTHALL having taken from Mrs. P. W. Southall, that beautiful new Building, situated at the West end of the village, and contiguous to her Grove, is now fitting up for the reception of Travellers. Too many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southall and Daughters promise personal attention to Ladies.

April 1, 1838. 87-t1J'ly.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 71f

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property o each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Will mington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County — He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County. Alabama, } 86tf.
March. 1838 }

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

FRESH GOODS.

E. J. HALE

IS now receiving his new SPRING GOODS, consisting of a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Stuffs, printed Muslins & Lawns, an excellent assortment of Silks and Bombazines, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods.

—*Also*—

Bonnets, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shoes, Cutlery, &c. &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1838. 87 12w.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
300 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,

FOR SALE.

FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness For terms, apply at this office.

March 28. 86tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted. JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

A Runaway taken up.

ON the 21st March last, a Mulatto fellow who calls himself JOHN LANG was taken up and committed to the Jail of this County as a runaway Slave. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 30 or 35 years of age, and would probably weigh about 160 lbs. Three of the toes of the right foot and one or two of the joints of three toes of the left foot are missing. He states that they were frost bitten and came off. He says that he is free, but has no papers of any description, nor can he name any person who can certify that he is so. His back shows lasting impressions of the whip, and leaves no doubt of his being a Slave. He came from the South to this place in company with another fellow with whom he says he fell in at Pe Dee, and who escaped when this fellow was arrested. He speaks of having been in Savannah, but gives no names of persons with whom he is acquainted. There is no doubt he belongs to some person in South Carolina, and it is believed from his frequently using the word "Boss," that he is a Mechanic. He says himself that he is a Carpenter. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A ROWLAND, Jailer.

Lumberton, N. C., April 10, 1838 89tf

☞ The Columbia Telescope will publish one month and forward their bill to me at this place

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Mrs. Rosa A. Troy, at April Term of Anson County Court, 1838, gives notice to all those having demands against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment.

H. H. STRONG, Executrix.

May 4, 1838. 92-6w

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

W. L. COFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor of H. Erambert,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public in general, that he has purchased the entire Stock in trade of H. Erambert, and intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He assures those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared in giving satisfaction, and warrants his Cutting and Making inferior to none;—his work is always done in the most fashionable manner.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which he will make up at the shortest notice; also a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

And FANCY ARTICLES, in his line, such as Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Riding Belts, Nett Shirts and Drawers, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

March, 1838. 86tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

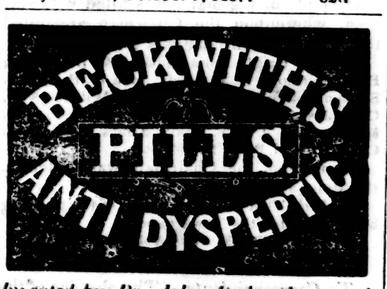
G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all attention ry particularity observed.—Particular attention oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFRESS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yadkin Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville*, 96tf.

GROCERIES.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscribers
65 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
7 do superior Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do New Orleans Sugar,
30 bags green Cuba Coffee,
37 do prime Rio Coffee,
5 hhds New England Rum,
3 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 casks Rice.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

April 17, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Sketches Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Salt; tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home; Never Despair; American Almanac; Receipts of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; kins on the Romish Church; The Convert; Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Burr, complete. Together with a variety of Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and fill all orders for their Bells of any size, to which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlor Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES MARTIN.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and any fail to give satisfaction, they must be taken ed for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 9tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McLEAN.

January 3, 1838. 76tf

French Burr Mill Stone For Wheat, and Cologne Stone for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Pickwick, would here inform those wanting the same they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 9tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Wm. Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of County Court, 1838, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle up, and persons having deman's against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, Adm'r.

March 20, 1838. 86tf

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE much used, hung on Sea Springs, low. Apply at this Office.

March 27. 86tf

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway negro man on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 5 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Sh'ff.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 92tf

For Rent, till 1st Nov.

THE SUMMER RETREAT, two miles from Town, formerly the property of Col. Ashe. Possession given immediately. The House is a fine Garden and Fruit Orchard attached. It is a large size, and will be rented, with or without the above. Any remedies to 50 acres of good river Land, of which 30 of which have been until I applied Gra fine meadow. Apply at this office.

March 28.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging

For sale by JOHN McL